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#### The Result of Humbug.

Nothing new is revented by the present complaints that the police use the orportunities afforded by the Lacks law for the purpose of extorting money from liquor dealers. Inasmuch as a great many saloons are kept open on Sunday without molestation while other liquor sellers are arrested for the same offence, the assumption has been always that there was an interested motive for the discrimination.

Our police are remarkable for their vigilance and efficiency. No other great city in the world has a better police force; but it would be wonderful if they were not corrupted by the temptation of an Excise law which is kept on the statute books as a mere pretence to humbug religious and temperance sentiment, and with no expectation that it will be enforced in earnest.

It never has been so enforced, except spas modically. Public sentiment derides it, and the police know very well that all that it is requisite for them to do is to make some show of compelling obedience to it. They arrest enough of the barkeepers every Sunday to give business for the Grand Jury; but they pass by many more open saloons without making any effort to disturb the selling, not merely because it may be profitable to them to make the discrimination, but because they understand that the enforcement of the law is to be and can be no more than a pretence in this community. No police force in the world would be safe against corruption under such circumstances.

The saloons are open on Sunday because the public demand the opening, not the drunkards so much as the orderly, temperate, and respectable citizens, who assist in the violation of the law in utter contempt of its provisions. Even the law itself sets the police an example of discrimination by permitting the sale in some cases, clubs, for instance, and forbidding it in others.

The law, therefore, tends to corrupt the police force and to lessen public respect for all law; and it offers no compensating advantages, if any compensation for evils so grievous were possible. It does not promote temperance by closing the saloons, if such clesing tends to the promotion of temperance, for the Sunday liquor selling goes on with practical impunity.

This state of things has continued under every municipal administration for many years past. It is no worse under Mayor GRANT than it was under Mayor HEWITT. under the present Police Commissioners than under any of their predecessors in the department; and it would be no better who ever might be put in their places. Mayor HEWITT made a vigorous effort to reform the evil, but he was obliged to give up the task as impossible, with the law and public sentiment as they are. As the law cannot be enforced with persistence, uniformity, and equality, the inevitable consequence is gross injustice to many of the dealers, outrageous persecution in some cases, partiality in many others, and perhaps blackmailing, as their organ describes it, on an extensive scale. It will not prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, as long experience has shown, but by making the selling illegal it encourages extortion, spying, malicious charges, and browbeating.

Mayor HEWITT, Mayor GRANT, and the Grand Jury have all come to the same conclusion after observing its effects. They agree that both temperance and respect for law would be promoted and increased, and that the police would be saved from inevitable and irresistible temptations to corruption if the pretence of closing the saloons entirely on Sunday were abandoned, and opening during certain hours and under special restrictions were made legal. Such a measure would be supported by public oninion, it could be enforced, and the respectable liquor dealers themselves would combine to see that it was obeyed. But the Republicans prefer to keep up the humbug. thinking that they make party capital out of it by hoodwinking the temperance people. The liquor dealers need have no trouble in fixing the responsibility for the injustice against which they complain so reasonably.

A History that Mr. Ingalls Should Write. The Hon, John James Ingalls was found by a reporter in Chicago the other day, but declined to talk about politics. His refusal was a distinct loss to the gayety of nations, for there are few men who can speak about politics more concretely and vigorously than Mr. INGALLS. "I have been recently turned down, politically speaking," he said to the yearning reporter; "and whatever I might say of a forceful nature would be set down either to malevolence or chagrin. I do not plead guilty to either feeling, and I do not wish to be accused of them." Mr Indalls is altogether too careful and too reticent. Even the meanest Mugwump among his enemies would not accuse him of having manifested any irritation over his temporary withdrawal from office. He was beaten in a way that must have been peculiarly exasperating to a statesman with a decided gift for reading and writing. He was ducked in the unexpected effluence of a tidal wave of idlocy. If he had been beaten by some man of distinction in his own party, the case would have been more endurable. If he had had to yield his place in the Senate to a shrewd politician, to a man of eminence and known force, the defeat would have been easier. But it cannot have been pleasant to be beaten by a man whose brains are in his beard, and who preaches without remorse and without a collar the doctrine that 2x2-19. On the other hand, there are consola tions in such a defeat to a man with an excellent gift of irony. Mr. INGALLS is going to Europe on Aug. 22. Before he sails he might give his personal impressions of the Alliance movement in Kansas. If he will not do so from the platform, he might at least write an essay on the subject. THE SUN would print it with pleasure, and pay

The Kansas Alliance cries for a competent historian. The future McMASTER and HENBY ADAMS will be puzzled to make out from the brief record in the newspapers of the doings and sayings of the Alliance philosophers, what was the motive and inspiration of the Kansas Alliance. That the grasshopper should have been a burden and the wheat-straw worm a curse will be easy enough for posterity to understand; but that a great State, intelligent, thrifty, and prosperous, should almost pass into the hands of a set of persons who believe that wealth could be made by legislation and farming conducted by act of Congress, will make posterity stare and gasp. How was it that the multiplication table was smashed and common sense made to turn continual flipflaps? The analytic intellect, the clear expression, and udice is as strong as in the States from

for it, too.

the biting wit of Mr. INGALLS might delight his contemporaries and instruct the generations of after-men, by recounting and explaining the rise and fall of the Kansas Alliance.

We say the fall, because what goes up must come down, and there will be a terrible coming down in the region of the Kaw before the robins nest again. It is not of the vicissitudes, however, but of the causes of the Alliance, that Mr. INGALLS's pen would be employed to write with the most advantage. And as the crown and tail-piece of the onus which he owes to his fellow citizens and inquisitive posterity, he should give an analysis and a characterization of that amazing and amusing personage, the Hon. WILLIAM ALLIANCE PEFFER. This might and should lead to a philosophical and catholle consideration of the question now protuberant in American politics, the Why of the Whisker. Mr. INGALLS's hours of leisure abroad might well be given to the production of a worthy treatise upon this fascinating and mysterious theme.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, is stirred as to its biliary ducts by these entirely sound and truthful remarks lately made by THE SUN:

"The Dat's News London) refers to this city as the rival' of Chicago' It might as well refer to any secondciass English city as the rival of Lendon, or any second class French city as the rival of Paris. New York stands peerless among the cities of the United States.

Our esteemed contemporary proceeds to show by adding figures of its own invention to the fallacious figures manufactured by Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER'S Bureau of Nincom poops that the present population of Chicago s only 307,000 less than that of this town, and avers exultingly that "New York must annex Brooklyn before 1900 or yield the first place to her Western peer," Certainly Brooklyn should belong to the same system of municipal administration as the town of whose prosperity and greatness it is a part; but even without Brooklyn and the towns in Long Island and Westchester which are legitimately included within the Greater New York, this city is still the capital and the one city of the United States. Thriving and populous as are the towns which will one day be included in that capital, they are only the overflow and surplus of its energy Here on this island is the one place which possesses the true metropolitan characterstics. It is not merely the centre of the finance, the commerce, the industry, and the trade of the country, but in the variety and splendor of its means of amusement it can be compared only with cities like Paris and London. Many Americans and foreigners visit Chicago on business or from curiosity to see a town which has grown so marvellously. The activity, the enterprise, and the public spirit and civic self-consciousness of the Chicago people are admirable; but for amusement the Western world comes here. Chicago is big, but it is not a capital. It is making praiseworthy attempts to improve its attractions, but it has much to learn in the art of making comfortable the strauger within its gates. It throws itself into pleasure with the same feverish activity it displays in business, but it has not yet learned the art of civilized life.

It is not population merely that makes a capital. Brooklyn, for instance, though a good-sized place, has no characteristics of a capital. Chicago has more, but still few. New York is not only the nucleus of a vast, thickly populated district, but it is the artistic, the intellectual, the social as well as the commercial centre of the country. People come here to spend money as well as to make money; and in the multiplicity of its interests and activities, its conveniences for refined social intercourse, and the pleasures and eleganees of life, it is beyoud rivalry among the many American cities. The greatest or the most interesting of these is only a village in comparison with it. The extraordinary anxiety which the Chicago people display in regard to the progress of their town is only a proof that it is still on the village scale. A capital is too big, too diversified in its interests, and too well amused to be excited easily about itself. It adds a few hundred thousand to its population and they are not noticed. It entertains every day a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand visitors and there is always room for them. It does a vast deal of business without friction: it gets and gives a vast deal of enjoyment, and never bothers its head about the opinions

of the rest of the world.

Liberia and the Negroes. Mr. BENJAMIN GASTON, a citizen of Liberia. who was formerly a slave in Georgia, is now travelling through the South as the agent of the Liberia Emigration Company for the purpose of stirring up the negroes to transfer themselves to the African republic. He says that his mission is sanctioned by the Liberian President and supported by the Liberian Legislature; and that a company of English steamship owners stands ready to transport the emigrants to Africa at a moderate price. He hopes, too, that our own Government will support the movement with a liberal appropriation as the only feasible method of settling the negro problem According to Mr. Gaston, the Southern negroes are enthusiastic over the scheme. 'At least five millions of them," he professes to believe, "would emigrate if they had the opportunity," for in Liberia they would find a congenial climate, a fertile soil, and an opportunity to improve their social condition as it is not possible for them to do here. All that is necessary to bring about an exodus to Africa on a scale so vast, he declares, is to provide the emigrants with the passage money, so eager are they to go. If, therefore, the Southern whites want to get rid of the negroes, here, proclaims Mr. GASTON, is the way to do it. Congress has only to pass some such bill as that introduced by Senator BUTLER of South Carolina to assist the emigration, and they will go in mass. The Southern States will be left to the whites alone and the negro problem will be settled forever. If what he reports as to the feeling of the

negroes be true, he has brought about a complete change in their sentiment as to the subject, for when the scheme of Senator BUTLER was proposed it received little or no favor among them. They did not want money appropriated to send them to Africa, for they did not want to go to Africa. Moreover, vigorous efforts to induce them to colonize in Liberia have been made for seventy years past, and yet there are fewer than twenty thousand American negroes in the African republic. They have not been willing to go either at their own expense or at the cost of colonization societies: and hence for a long time the emigration to Liberia has been insignificant. Instead of growing since the slaves were freed and at liberty to go where they chose it has rather diminished, whatever may have been the sufferings of the negroes because of social and political discrimination against them in this republic. Some inter-State migration has occurred, but it has been chiefly from one part of the South to another, and to regions where the race prej-

which they have migrated. Even if they have come to the North, they have encountered the same sentiment among the whites. At both North and South they remain a people by themselves. Yet they have not wanted

to go elsewhere. If, then, they have now undergone the revolution of sentiment proclaimed by Mr. GASTON, so that they are eager to emigrate to Africa by millions, he has produced a wonderful effect by his eloquence and set in motion a movement which must have direful consequences for the South. If there is a sudden and general emigration of the negroes, the whole industry of the Southern States will be paralyzed, and hence in selfinterest the whites will be aroused to strenuous efforts to defeat the Liberian cologization scheme. What they will do is indicated by the violence with which a few years ago they treated the railroad agents who were seeking to induce colored emigration from North Carolina to Western and Southwestern States. With the price of cotton so extraordinarily low as it is now, Southern agriculture can hardly stand up under the burden of the mortgages and liens resting on land, stock, and crops, and such wholesale emigration as this colonization agent professes to expect would bring utter ruin to it. He talks of taking away five millions of the negroes. The loss of even one milllon by sudden emigration would be disastrous, for naturally the emigrants would consist of the most valuable and capable laborers, the young men and women, all able-bodied and the very pick of the race.

Fortunately there is no reason for the Southern planters to fear any such exodus or any considerable and notable emigration to Liberia. Mr. Gaston may be honest and only extravagant, or he may be the tool of greedy speculators, but that he exaggerates the effect of his eloquence is unquestionable. Senator BRUCE, himself a colored man, laughs at the enterprise, and says that in a recent journey through the South he saw no indications whatever of any exeltement on the subject. The Southern negroes want to better their condition, but they want to make the improve ment here. They have no longing for Africa and nothing in the past history of Liberia encourages any belief that they would do as well there as they are doing here. It is true that Bishop TURSER of the colored Methodists has favored such emigration, but after he has returned from Liberia, whither he proposes to go next autumn, he is likely to agree with nearly all the other leaders of the clored people, that they had better stay where they are. Moreover, there is no Baron DE HIRSCH among the negroes to furnish the money for their emigration, and neither State Governments nor the Federal Government will appropriate it. The negroes do not want to go, and the discussion of Senator BUTLER's bill showed that the whites do not want them to go.

We fear that Mr. BENJAMIN GASTON, the ngent of the Liberia Emigration Company, is something of a fraud. At any rate, he misrepresents totally the sentiment of the negroes. If he succeeds in inducing five hundred of them to emigrate to Liberia instend of the five millions he boasts about he will do very well. The negro problem will not be settled by the voluntary exodus of the negroes to Africa, in our day at least If they do, they will have to be sent against their will.

### Murder Cleared Up.

The mystery of the murder of ALBELT MOLITOR and his clerk, in Michigan, sixteen years ago, is at last to be cleared up by the voluntary confession and surrender of one of the ussassins, whose conscience could no longer bear its burden. WILLIAM REPKE, a farmer of Presque Isle county, appeared before the authorities a few days ago, and revealed that he was one of seventeen men who bound themselves by oath to take Moliton's life. The whole story is dramatic; and that the secret of so many persons should be kept sixteen years, and then be deliberately made known by one of their number, is of a piece with the exciting incidents of August, 1875.

the civil war, to the far northern county of Presque Isle, where he was one of the plo neers, and established himself there. He worked energetically to bring in settlers, many coming from Germany; and he helped them to start in farming, lumbering, and other occupations. He kept the principal store in the county, at Rogers City, and furnished the immigrants with supplies, often largely on credit, or taking pay in produce He also ran a large mill. He looked after such legislation as was required, and in short was the political as well as commercial boss of the region. Two townships were established, at Rogers City and Presque Isle, and he caused township bonds to be issued, with the proceeds of which roads and bridges were built. Some of these bonds have caused litigation to the present day. Between the time of their issue in 1870 and their falling due ten years later. MOLITOR, whose name was on them, had been murdered, and their validity was disputed on various grounds. This liti gation brought out a typical story of the way the West has been peopled and built up. Moditor's vast influence began to be cur-

tailed and his authority disputed, when several new townships were formed and he had arranged to shift some of the burden of the two older ones upon them as sharers in certain common benefits. Bitter feelings were stirred up, and one evening a workman wh had been discharged came to Mr. Mol. ron's office and began to quarrel with him. The noise was heard outside, and suddenly a discharge of buckshot from guns in the hands of unknown perons mertally wounded Moliton and SULLIVAN his clerk. The crime caused intense and prolonged excitement, and all sorts of clues to the culprits were followed up. But in the high state of public feeling no one was ever brought to trial. WILLIAM REPER, who has just confessed, absented himself for a time, but returned to Rogers City, and has since lived there. Two of those whom he implicates in the conspiracy are dead, others have removed to a distance, but ten are still in the

neighborhood. It is all a strange story, and those who predicted that sooner or later the murderers would be revealed find their expectations realized after sixteen years.

## Gen. Harrison and Indianapolis.

It is natural to assume that the Hon. BEN-TAMIN HARRISON keeps himself as fully informed of the Republican politics of Indianapolis as of those of any place in the country. As there is rather more Republican politics to the square inch there than anywhere else in the United States, the task of keeping thoroughly informed must be far from light; and there may be incidents in it which are not calculated to be thoroughly satisfactory to a statesman who would like to feel that the heart of Hoosierdom still beats true to him. In the remarks, for instance, of the Hon. NEWTON HARDING, Chairman of the Republican Convention which nominated a

municipal ticket at Indianapolis last Saturday, occurred a passage which the Hon. RENJAMIN HARRISON cannot joy to read Success for us means much in the future, said the Republican Chairman. "It means a mighty Republican majority for Indiana in 1892, a majority which will cause astonishment all over the land; it means the nomination of Harrison [applause], or Gresham

[applause], or JAMES G. BLAINE." [Cheers.] GRESHAM applauded in a Convention of Indiapapolis Republicans as much as HAR-RISON, and BLAINE cheered! Gen. GRESHAM is tucked away in a judicial office, but his friends have not forgotten him. Mr. BLAINE's health is not despaired of even in Indianapolis. As Gen. HARRISON reads the irritating record of the Republican sympathles of Indianapolis an awful thought must occur to him: Were the men who cheered him officeholders?

The latest testimony to the New York World's systematic invention of what it prints as news is from Admiral McCann.

A good many of the leaders of the Farm ers' Alliance, and a great many of the branche of the Alliance, are repudiating the Sut-Treas. ury or paweshop plank of the Ocala platform It is by for the biggest plank in that platform. It is so big that any Alliance farmer would al most be justified in thinking it had been cut from one of the trees of the Segunia gigantea growing near the BELLAMY colony of Kaweah. in Tulare county, California. Without it, the platform would not be worth looking at, even during dull times in polities. And yet those nembers of the l'eople's party who want to get rid of the Sub-Treasury plank are the most sensible members of the party.

"The Federation of Mankind for the Promotion of International Peace and Universal Righteousness." opens up an interesting pros sect to the imaginative bump of the human brain.

The purchase of three or four considerable tracts of land in New Jersey by Jewish organizations, and the establishment thereupon o semi-appleultural semi-industrial Jawish col onles, again illustrates the fact that in every civilized country, including liussia, the Jew have always hankered after the ownership of and though under many foreign Governments they have not been permitted to own it. A reeant writer on this subject refers to the fact that, at the great Jewish sine dee in Paris in 1807, which was convoked by all the synagogues of Europe, and which was the first solemn convocation. In the name of the whole Jewish nation, held after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews, it was enjoined upon the Jewish people" to purchase landed property."

Every now and then we hear of a case like that of the man who hanged himself on Sunday night in Hoboken. He had once been prosperous in business, but he failed, and a year ago, when he found himself pennilesand home ess. "he bogan to drink heavily. Now, how did this man, and how do man; other penniless men, get all the money that is needed to keep up the expensive babit of drinking heavily !

It is anomalous and discreditable that there should still exist "a color question" in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. If there were any society in which all comrades in arms should meet as equals, without regard to color or previous condition of slavery. one would suppose it would be in a convention of the survivors of those who fought for the Union Yot this band of comrades still diserim nates against the colored veterans of the war. There are several col-ored posts with a large membership that are not recognized by the Commander of their department, and that have no representation in the convention, simply because the social prejudice against their race. Surely the time has come when the G. A. R. will de away with this grotes me anomaly. The society to day is an historic association, and it is unworthy of its essential dignity to regard it merely as a social club.

The clergyman who, in visiting Saratoga denounces it as a resort of blacklegs, sots, and other disreputable people, ought to make himself familiar with the righteous society of that fashionable and meritorious watering place before talking any more about it. The clergyman was guilty of sin in slandering Saratoga. which is a favorite and worthy resort of many of the best people in the country, including members of the clerical profession.

It was fortunate that the fire which has plunged Staten Island in darkness by destroying the plant of the electric light company at St. George's did not do vastly greater mischief than happened to be the case. The wind, plowing from the northeast, carried showers of sparks over the residence quarter of the own, and the Fire Department was incompetent, or worse than incompetent. The local companies were jealous of one another, and the Edgewater firemen, it is said, were not allowed to give their assistance. If the fact is so, it is infinitely discreditable and inexpressibly dangerous.

## UP-COUNTRY POLITICS.

Republicans to Make a Big Fight to Carry the Twenty-ninth Bennte District. ROCHESTER. Aug. 4 .- The Republican leaders noved shrewdly in calling their convention in Rochester. Here is to be made the prettlest and, possibly, the closest political fight in the State. The Twenty-ninth Senate district is usually strongly Republican. Senator Mc-Naughton has twice carried it, and the last time sgainst a popular candidate on whom Republicans seemed to be united as well as they ever can be on anybody. This year it is no secret that ar-Mayor Parsons is to be the Republican nominer. An effort will be made to secure the support of the liquor interests, which were uniformly with him as Mayor, and which pretty solidly supported him last fall when he ran for the Assembly. If Rechester alone elected the Senator Mr. Parsons's chances would be better than they are. Rochester has almost enough people to entitle it to a Senator. and had Mr. Parsons's party allowed last winter a new census and apportionment his chances of success would now be less clouded then they are.

Orleans county and the towns of Monroe are usually more certainly Republican than is the city. But the country districts have never been favorable to the ex-Mayor, and are not been favorable to the ex-Mayor, and are not likely to be now. On several occasions when city delegations have favored his nomination on the State ticket the country districts of Monroe and Orienns have sent their effectual protest. The fact of his excessive repularity in the city as Mayor counted against him in the rural districts. The difficulty in reconciling these conflicting elements will tax his ingenuity to the utmost. Hundre's of lieuphicaes in Rochester and the towns of Menroe county and Orienns will profer to see benald McNaughton again Senator to putting up a faction in their party that has always, when in the saddle ridden rough shod over any who oppraed it. Without much doubt, these influences will, before election, prevail in other districts throughout the State,

## Busy Days for the Simpsons.

From the Admost City Star.

While Jerry Simpson is whetting his trenchant blade for the scalp of John Sherman, whom he pronounces the "arch enemy of the human race." Mrs. Simpson, a modest, industrious little woman, who is greatly esteemed by all her neighbors, is scoking for a gang of threshers who are cleaning up a 600 acre tractef wheat which her humand swan near Medicine Lodes. Kan. which her husband owns near Medicine Lodge. Kan.

## In Peaceful Philadelphia,

From the Philadelphia Record. Grass grows on York street east of Tranton avenue. Families on Trenton avenue have a clothes line along

Picnickers in the Park these evenings watch the A dog followed a McKean street cable car for three

THE SEIZURE OF THE MARVIN. Her Owners Think They Have a Good De-

fence in Proceedings Against Her. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.- The case of the schooner E. B. Marvin, now in her home port of Victoria, is likely to bring up some very interesting points relating to the modus rirendi agree-

Both the naval and the customs authorities cem to be exceedingly cautious about taking the vessel into custody, although she was ordered home for the purpose. It will be remembered that while at Sand Point, outside of Behring Sea, she was warned by an American Government vessel not to enter that sea, and a copy of President Harrison's proclamation was served upon her. Nevertheless on the 6th of July she pushed into the forbidden waters, but was overhanted the next day by the vigilant Rush, which soized her and cruised with her until she fell in with the British war ship Nymphe, to whose enstealy she was intrusted. ommander Turner of that vessel told her to secort under acrest to the Collector of Victoria. This she did, but she found the Collector by no

means anxious to hold her. According to the accounts, the Collector said he had no orders to proceed against the vessel. and that while her log took showed that she was to report to him, that did not seem to him sufficient authority for taking further action against her. Admiral Hotham, commanding the soundron to which the Nymphe belongs. had more positive views of the Collector's responsibility in the matter, but was at the same time anxious not to assume any on his own part. The suggestion occurs that perhaps the experience of the British naval officer who last year attempted to enforce the Newfoundland modes vicendi by shutting up the lobster factories may have made other British officials timid. As Capt, Walker found himself the subsect of a lawsuit, which was decided against him, so the officials in the British Columbian port may have an image before them of damages for keeping the U. B. Marvin under restraint without authority.

Fortunately the scaling schooner manifests not the slightest disposition to take advantage of this dilemma by trying to escape. In fact, her owners are propored to contest any legaprocess for her confiscation or other junishment: and this introduces another curious point. The ground taken by the Marvin is

ment: and this introduces another curious point. The ground taken by the Marvin is, that in the copy of the proclamation served upon her, there was an error in the sileged signature of the lightsh Mielster. The names signed to the original document are William F. Wharron and Julian Laumeefate. Some of the accounts have declared that Sir Julian was rechristened William in this document. Whether the error was as gross as that remains to be seen; but it is inconceivable that such a defence would be offered unless some blunder of the sort had been committed. In the haste with which the copies of the proclamation were rushed through for distribution, they apparently were not properly revised.

The Marvin, therefore, will claim that she had the right, under such circumstances, to refuse to be bound by a warning whose text might be as faulty as the sileged signature, and that she was entitled to go on until a British war vessel should serve a proper notice upon her. She will say that the object of her entering Bearing Sea was to find out whether the sileged agreement had actually received the signature of the British Minister, or whether this had not been put on prematurely and without sutherity, and hence misspelled. It will be interesting to see whether this plea will hold go d. But perhaps the Marvin may also contend that even with no defect in the signature, she was not bound by the notice. The agreement in question says that Great British and the linted States will prohibit seal killing? In a specified part of Behring Sea, and then adds that vessels or persons offending against this prohibition may be seized by the naval or other officers of either nation is expressly said to be made in order that the agreement in austion says that Great Pritain and the linted States will prohibit seal killing? In a specified part of Behring Sea, and then adds that vessels or Behring Sea, and the others or resence of a vessel in Behring Sea is an offence; and nothing yet shows that the Marvin killed any senis there. The President

# A New Method of Hoodwinking Our Fron-

tler Officials. Chicago, Aug. 4 .- The Treasury officials here have discovered what they believe to be a new and clever trick by Chinamen to evade the Chinese exclusion laws. They received information that seven Chinamen were stopped at the northwestern border on last Wednesday as ber were about to enter this country. They had certificates signed by citizens of Chicago averring that they were Chicago merchants. The officers also have advices from Montreal that twenty-six of these alleged merchants tificate. Each certificate bears a photograph of the holder and these photographs are secured in the certificate by the scal of the United States Commissioner here. It is presumed that these certificates were obtained here and sent on to China. This could easily be done, as the application for a certificate need not te made by the person intending to return to America.

made by the person intending to return to America.

Special Agent Crowley says it has been discovered that schools have been established in thina where intending emigrants learn about the names of the streets, the locations of houses, the furnishing of rooms, &c., in San Francisco and other cities, so that when they arrive here as returning merchants they can describe perfectly the location and appearance of the quarters which they are said to have occupied.

### TRULY, A WILD WESTERN YARN, California Finds Something to Offset th

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 4 .- A well author ticated story comes from Selma, Fresno county. of the appearance at that place of two huge winged monsters that resemble the fabled dragons. They live on ducks and chickens, and have been seen by a score of persons. One party watched for them on several nights and at last got a close view. The birds are said to have wings fully twelve feet long. Their bodies are six feet high when they walk

Their bodies are six loot high when they wait about. They are not covered with feathers, and instead of a bill they have a hog's shout, with sharp teeth. Watchers saw two birds descend to a pend and chase mud bens in among the grass, crunching and devouring those they caught. Their eve-were very prominent. As soon as the men could get a good shot they ared. One bird was wounded, but escaped by running through marshes. The track which it left was like an alligator's, with five toes and a strong claw on each toot. claw on each 1001.

The track is eleven inches wide and nineteen long. It is thought the birds may be survivals of extinct species like the pterodactyl, which have never been thoroughly explored.

Histork Again Beaten in Ningara County

LOCKPORT. Aug. 4 .- The second victory for the anti-Hiscock men in the Republican party in Niagara county was achieved to-day at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. This was called to fix the time for holding the caucuses and district and county conventions. The Hiscock men desired to put off the time for holding these caucuses and conventions until the middle of September, while the anti-like cock men desired them called earlier. They controlled the committee, fixing the caucuses to be held throughout the county on Aug. 29, the caunty convention on Sept. 12, and the district envention on Sept. 5. There is a big light to secure the delegates by both factions of the party.

## Gibbs Suggests Everts. The wicked Gibbs said last night that it looked to him now as if William M. Everts

would be the Republican candidate for Gov-"If he is he'll sweep the State," said the wicked one, solemnly shaking his head,

# From the Philadelphia Times.

Washirerox, Aug. 2—Ex-Senator John James Ingalls, the picturesque Kansan, was in the city to day on his way to Atlanta, where he delivers a secture on Tuesday. Mr. Ingalla since his retirement from the Senate, has been devoting a considerable portion of his time to writing a political book. This book is understood will deal with contemperaneous history in Mr. Ingalis's inimitable style, and was written with the double pr pose of string his political philosophy and paying

ome old scores. Vesterday Mr. ingelia issid he had made an arrange ment with a New York publisher for issuing the book. It will not go to press until Mr. ingails returns from his DIVISION IN THE ALLIANCE.

Three Leaders Speak Out Against the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

Topeka, Aug. 4.-A sensation has been caused in Alliance circles in this State by the publication of open letters from W. A. Harris and C. W. Shum, prominent leaders in the People's party, protesting against the Sub-Treasury scheme, Harr's is recarded as the safest leader in the All ance, and would have been elected United States Senator in place of Peffer had he not been a Confederate Colonel. Shum was the l'eop'e's party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor last fall. The sub-Alilances throughout Kaneas this month will vote on the Sub-Treasury so heme to decide whether it shall be incorporated in the l'ecple's party Intform, and the indications now are that i will be defeated.

Frank McGrath, President of the Alliance. has now come out openly against the Sub-Treasury scheme, and a big fight is looked for when the annual meeting of the Alliance occurs in September. Col. Harris declares that After a billiant victory has been won by the Alliance the so-called Sub-Treasury scheme was trought forth, a scheme in its essential was trought forth a scheme in its essential features modelled after all the most victors and corrupt practices which we had condemned; atterned after the ille-itimate leaning of money by the Government to the national banks and to railroads and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers; a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and of even the most doubtful benefit to these lew. He says the substantial business mensill over the country have unanimously potested against it, and that it is certain to bring about the complete overthrow of the People's party if it to not at one man-

doned.

Incorn, Neb., Ang. 4.—Gov. Thayer is in Datroit at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. Lieut.-Gov. Majora's whereabouts is not known. He is not in Lincoln, and is supplied to be at Detroit also, or at least out of the State. Under the Constitution, the President of the Senate is acting Governor in such a case.

Poynter, who is a strong Alliance man, slipped Paymer who is a strong Aliance man, slipped down to Lincoln yesterday afternoon, and announced his intention of ascertaining whether Majors was in the State. He said that if he found that he was not he would assume the duties of Governor and run things until Majors or Thayer turned up. He said that he would probably call a special seasion of the Legislature to pass a maximum freight bill.

The Hepublican others at Lincoln are nancestricken, and are calling over the wires for Thayer and Majors to return and save the State from Alliance usurpation.

State from Alliance usurpation.

#### CONFICT LABOR IN THE PRISONS. Gov. Hill's Efforts in Behalf of the Shire

ALBANY, Aug. 4.- The Hon, Austin Lathrop Superintendent of State Prisons, to-day sen

the following communication to Gov. Hill. Sin: Your recent communication relative to the shirt industries at Clinton prison, and enclosing certain statements and figures from a committee of the Common Council of the city of Troy, and your interview with such commit tee, was duly received and their contents all noted. As requested by you. I have again given the subject of such convict labor carefu consideration, with a view to carrying out s far as I could consistently do so the views expressed in your interview. We had recently reduced the number of men upon the shirt industry from 457 to 200, and upon the laundry industry from 148 to 84. This reducin, however, does not apparently satisfy those engaged in like industries outside. For the welfare of the prisoners it is necessary that they should have work, and it is my duty to provide work for them, and under existing laws it, is very difficult to find trades upon which they can be employed. Upon these industries we are now far delow the limit allowed by law. However, the claim that the competition is seriously affecting outside employers and employees is so exceeding that I have decided to still further reduce the number to seventy on the shirt industry, and to thirty on the laundry. This is in line with the bill passed by the Assembly last winter, which failed in the benate. I trust that this reduction will be acceptable to the parties interested.

"It should be borne in mind that the financial far as I could consistently do so the views

reduction will be acceptable to the parties interested.

"It should be borne in mind that the financial results of the prison cannot be satisfactory where the industries are largely diversified, or where they are constantly changed. It takes time to educate the men in trades. A permanent system of employment of some kind is earnestly needed, and should be fixed and determined by the Legislature. But public sentiment seems to demand that the financial consideration should not be given such weight in this matter, but that conflict with outside labor should be avoided as far as possible, regardless, to a large extent of other consideration and in the absence of further legislation and in reference to such sentiment as now manifested and as expressed in the bill which passed the nopular branch of the Legislature, the reductions above mentioned have been made. I am, very respectfully,

"Superintendent of State Prisons."

# "Superintendent of State Prisons."

A Fighting Democrat Wanted. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 4 .- Our worthy State Treasurer, Col. Stephens, continues to assure the public that Missouri has only one choice for President, namely, Grover Cleveland. No one doubts Mr. Stephene's fidelity to Mr. Cleveland, but he is certainly mistaken as to the sentiment of the Democratic party of the Sta'e. At the last general election Missouri elected fourteen Democratic Congressmen, and it is a fact that these Congressmen, as well as Senator Vest, think that it would be a mistake to nominate Mr. Cleveland. There is a wide suread belief among Democrats in this State that Mr. Cleveland considers himself of more importance than the Democratic party. Missouri wants a fighting Democrat for President, and will give such a man 50,000 majority. The Hon, David B, Hill is the kind of a Democrat that will poll every Democratic vote in Missouri. choice for President, namely, Grover Cleve-

Report of the Commissioner of Patenta WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, whose resignation as Commissioner of Patents went into effect on Aug. 1, has filed the report of the operations of his bureau during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1891. The report shows that applications for patents, &c. port snows that applications for patents, ac., were received as follows: Applications for letters-patent, 39,696; applications for resistence patents, 1146; applications for resistence patents, 111; applications for registration of trade marks, 1.855; applications for registration of labels, 808; caveats, 2,333. Total, 45,540

45.240.
There were during the same period 25.307 parents granted, 1,744 trade marks registered, and 299 labels revisitered. The receipts from all sources aggregated \$1.302,794, and the expenditures \$1.145.502. The total balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was on July 1, 1891, \$3.347.847. Mr. Mitchell makes an urgent appeal for additional room and for increased salaries for the principal examiners of the bureau.

#### The Big Guns for Const Defence. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Gen. Scofield said

this a'ternoon that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, at its meeting held in New and fortification, at its meeting held in New York last Enturday, settled all questions pend-ing tefore it, including the matter of the con-tract for the construction of 100 high-power gaus, for which bids were opened some weeks ago. He declined to make public the decision in the case, leasungh as the record of the pro-ce-slings of the Board will have to be approved by the recovery of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Pension payments aggregating \$7,500,000 have been made by the United States Treasurer since the 1st inst., and have reduced the cash balance from \$55,783,-715 to \$48,277,443. Of this latter amount \$20,-886,164 is in national banks and \$19,332,475 is in subsidiary con. The pension money was distributed in New York, Philadelphia, Topeka, Indianapolis, Enoxville, and Louisville.

## Ench Indian Will Get \$1.100.

SPORANE, Aug. 4. Indian Agent Cole has completed his work of e-rolling the Cour D'Alene Indians who are entitled to a share in the distribution of the \$500,000 paid by the distribution of the \$500,000 paid by them. It is found that 426 Indians are entitled to a share of this money and that each will receive \$1,100.

#### Will Study the New Treaty. HAVANA. Aug. 4. The Committee of the Propaganda has appointed a sub-committee to study the trenty between the United States

and Spain relative to irade with Cuba recently proclaimed, and to express their opinion as to the benefits or incures which may result to the commerce of the island from the enforcement of the treaty. Dr. Worcester's Acceptance. BUBLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 4.- The Rev. Dr. John H. Worcester has formally notified the directors of the Union Theological Seminary of his a ceptance of the professorship offered

The Republican Convention for the Thirty-second district yesteriar renominated Com-modors Perry Vedder for Senator by acclama-tion.

EXERCISES IN FOREMANSHIP. Have Ye a Good Hand O'Write, and What's Good for a Sick Horse

Seven men who want to be foremen of the new stable of the Street Cleaning Department used a lot of paper and ink and thought hard vesterday for three and one-half hours in Room 21, Cooper Union At 10:30 Civil 1-revice Examiner H. W. Beardeley handed sach of them a typewritten short containing is a questions calculated to test their about to run a stable. The seven candidates were Pets. J. Kerrig n of 425 West Fifty-sixth street, Wil-Ham J. King of 304 East Twenty-fifth street, John McGee o' 831 Tenth avenue, M. J. Me-Goldrick of 277 West Thirty-ninth street, James F. Donohue of 324 Fast Thirty-seventh street, Andrew Murray of 223 West Tenth street, and Michael Dononue of 438 Tenth are.

"What is your age, weight, height, and physical condition?" was the first question A cording to the rules no one was allowed to do any measuring. The examiner didn't count the teeth of any of the seven or do other things to ascertain any one's weight, height or physical condition. How he's to determine it the question is suswered correctly or not no one around cooper Union seamed to know.

After the seven had done some tall russing in order to get rid of the liftst question they were required to tell if they seven has charge of a gang of interest and drivers and it so to write a little story about their experience.

According to the third question, the ciril Service people wanted to know how a horse that works ten hours a day should be tell and otherwise looked after. The auxious seven then had to tell what they'd do with a sick horse pending the arrival of a veterinary surgeon.

To answer the sixth question required a little figuring. "Frank Gleason, driver, said the typewritten paper, gets \$2 a day for riding ten loads of garbage a day. Monday he rode lo! Thosday, 10; Wednesday, S; Thursday, 7, and Saturday, 13. He did not reportly duty Friday. How many full days did he work and how much would he receive for his wick."

The hinth and tenth questions intimated that the successful contestant will have to be as handy with a pen as with a picchiors. This was the ninth question to draw up an imaginar requisition on the Commissioner for some things enumerated, which would be recessary to try to keep streets clean for a month. The seven would-be foremen were told that in awarding the percentage for these two questions the handwriting would be taken into consideration.

After the examination Examiner learning and the teeth of any of the seven or do other

tions the handwriting would be taken into consideration.

After the examination Examiner Beardsley said that Commissioner Beattle intends to establish a lot of other stables, and that the foremen for them may be chosen from those who have passed yesterday's examination.

# MRS, HOPKINS'S DISINHERITED BOX

Why He Was Cut Of from Her Engenous Fortune-His Schemes Against Her,

From the Chicago Tribune.

Fortuse—His Schemes Against Her,

From the Chicago Tribune.

San Francisco, July 31.—The death of Mrs. Millionaire Hopkins-Searles has created a prolound as well as a goosipy sensation in this city, and at present the general understanding here is that Timothy Hopkins, who was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hopkins, coached by a number of sharp California lawyers, will contest the will, which they claim was made at the result of undue influence on the part of Widower Searles and Attorneys Thomas I. Stillman and Thomas H. Hubbard, who were about three years ago given nower of attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Searles for life.

About thirteen years ago Mark Hopkins, first husband of the late Mrs. Searles, died, leaving an estate worth probably \$35,000,000, but rapidly increasing.

In due time, through the ability of Judge Sanderson, now deceased, but at that time the leading attorney of the Southern Paolife Railrond—and the father of Sybil Sanderson, who has created such a furor in musical circles in Europe on account of her wonderful briepower and marvellous beauty—the estate was settled, the widow receiving half of the estate and the balance going to the relatives, part and parcel alike.

A long time before the death of Mark Hopkins he and his wife had adopted the good-looking son of a poor family named Hagan, and he was treated as their own.

Shortly after Mr. Hopkins's death the wilow put young Hagan-Hopkins at work in a clerical position at Oakland, preparatory to more influential and lucrative positions.

A few years later, about nine years ago, Mrs. Hopkins considered Timothy capable and at her request he was made Treasurer and director of the Southern Pacific Company at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

The young man, soon after taking the position of Treasurer, inaugrated throughout the entire system of the Southern Pacific Company at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

The young man, soon after taking the position of the company: the heads down, including Leiand Stanford, President of the company: to the extent of tens

onito the lowest bidder, notwithstanding the fact that Crocker & Co., the great printers and publishers, and Bancroft & Co., partenized the railroad company to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars each year.

It is curious, though a fact, that although Stanford and Huntington objected to the innovation and claimed that they should at least have white paper to use in their correspondence with those high in authority, such as the President, George F. Edmunds, Chief Justice Field, Congressmen Morrow, Feiton, Clanic, and United States Senators Sargent, Miller, Hearst, Fair, Jones, and Stewart, the adopted son-formerly a Sacramento gamin-carried his point and cut down expenses in a way that would have done the heart of a Shrlock good. Timothy afterward used to show with delight a letter from C. F. Huntington at the syntation of a vear of his parsimonious business course, in which Mr. Huntington admitted that young Hagan-Hopkins had saved to the "poor, struggling Southern Pacific Company" 563,000.

About this time Mrs. Hopkins presented Timothy the Diace at Menle, Fark former; owned by ex-Senator Milton F. Latham.

The adopted son, whose sun of fortune seemed at this time to be at its zenith, had at this time to be at its zenith, had at this time married a niece of Mrs. Hopkins, and the opinion was general that the wedding and the present of a \$500,000 home were proof positive that Mrs. Hopkins meant to make Timothy her sole heir.

Timothy at this time had his place of business in the same room with Mr. Charies Crocker and Mr. Crocker's cliest son, Charles Prederick Crocker. While there and while his adopted mother was quiety living at Great Barrington, foully thinking him busily a formal married and properly the period of the letters by sending Thomas E. Stillman, a New York Inswer of the service of affairs. He soon discovered that Mr. Crocker and his son were using no fraudulent means, but he did discover that Timothy the ungrateful adopted son, who had been showered the married Mr. Searles.

When this was re

Return of the White Squadres, The White Equadron came down the Past River yesterday morning from l'ister's Island and passed under the Brocklyn B like about 10 o'clock. The flag ship Chicago led the 100 cession. The fleet, which included the Chicago, Newark Concord, Vestylus, Atlanta, B ston, Vestylus, and A ston, A st Newark Concord, Vesnyins, Atlanta, B. ston, Yorktown, and Cushing russed up the North Hiver to the old anchoring from Twenty-third is rect up. The Benning for assership to the Concord, is now in dry dock at the Navy Yard, having ner last cost of paint put on. It is expected that she will four the squadren on Aug 10, which is about the date that Admir Walker will sail again for an easterly critical Today at 12% o'clock the officers of the Whe Squadron will breakfast with the Chamist Commence at the Lawyers Club.

Commence at the Lawyers Club.

Commence if M. Shepard has been descripted to the Chamistic Light House in placed by late of our angler Charles McGregor.

Few Remedies after sixty tears it as not constant to retain their position as the beat yet as it for as with fir is, laying a lond terminage whether the or attentions in adult or thought then and derangements of the a meach in collection and derangements of the a meach in collection is supplied by a manufactured and as a week remain is to do the most safe and best, bold by all imaginis — as.